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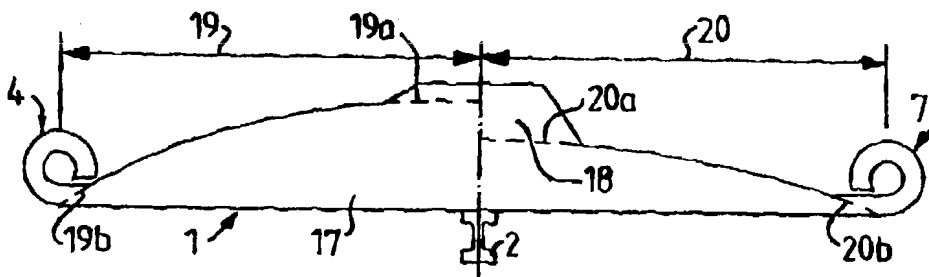
INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

(51) International Patent Classification ⁵ : B60G 11/04	A1	(11) International Publication Number: WO 94/14626 (43) International Publication Date: 7 July 1994 (07.07.94)
(21) International Application Number: PCT/SE93/01102 (22) International Filing Date: 22 December 1993 (22.12.93) (30) Priority Data: 9203881-9 22 December 1992 (22.12.92) SE (71) Applicant (for all designated States except US): AB VOLVO [SE/SE]; S-405 08 Göteborg (SE). (72) Inventors; and (75) Inventors/Applicants (for US only): INGVARSSON, Henrik [SE/SE]; Norra Krokslättsgratan 12, S-412 64 Göteborg (SE). RAATTAMAA, Jan-Erik [SE/SE]; Hjällbogärdet 41, S-424 34 Angered (SE). (74) Agents: BERG, Sven, Anders et al.; H. Albihns Patentbyrå AB, P.O. Box 3137, S-103 62 Stockholm (SE).		(81) Designated States: AT, AU, BB, BG, BR, BY, CA, CH, CZ, DE, DK, ES, FI, GB, HU, JP, KP, KR, KZ, LK, LU, LV, MG, MN, MW, NL, NO, NZ, PL, PT, RO, RU, SD, SE, SK, UA, US, UZ, VN, European patent (AT, BE, CH, DE, DK, ES, FR, GB, GR, IE, IT, LU, MC, NL, PT, SE), OAPI patent (BF, BJ, CF, CG, CI, CM, GA, GN, ML, MR, NE, SN, TD, TG). Published <i>With international search report.</i>

(54) Title: LEAF SPRING FOR A RIGID AXLE OF A VEHICLE**(57) Abstract**

The invention relates to a leaf spring (1) for suspension of a rigid axle (2) in a vehicle. The spring is joined at a first end (4) to the frame (6) of the vehicle by juncture means which permit pivotal movement about a pivot axis essentially parallel to the axle (2),

and being joined at the other second end (7) to the frame by juncture means which permit pivotal movement about a pivot axis essentially parallel to the axle (2) and displacement in the longitudinal direction of the spring, said spring (1) being rigidly joined intermediate its ends to the axle (2) and also being made with cross-sectional moments of inertia which vary in the longitudinal direction of the spring. The invention is characterized in that the spring (1) in a first portion (19), extending between the first end (4) and the juncture with the axle (2), has a thickness which from a starting value at the first end (4) increases along a parabolic curve to a maximum value at the juncture with the axle (2), and in a second portion (20), extending between the juncture with the axle (2) and the second end (7), has a thickness which from a starting value at the second end (7) increases along a parabolic curve to a maximum value at the juncture with the axle (2), the maximum value in the first portion (19) being greater than or essentially equal to the corresponding value in the second portion (20).



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Leaf spring for a rigid axle of a vehicle

The invention relates to a leaf spring for suspension of a rigid axle of a vehicle, said spring being joined at a first end to the vehicle frame or the like by junction means permitting pivotal movement about a pivot axis essentially parallel to the axle, and being joined at the other second end to the frame by junction means which permit pivotal movement about a pivot axis essentially parallel to the axle and displacement in the longitudinal direction of the spring, said spring being rigidly joined intermediate its ends to the axle.

Leaf springs of the type described above are widely used to suspend rigid axles in vehicles of varying types, primarily heavy vehicles such as trucks and the like. The springs are used in pairs with one spring on either side of the vehicle near the ends of the axle.

A common type of spring for the area of application described above is the so-called taper leaf spring. This spring consists of one or more leaves, at least the main leaf of which is designed in such a manner that the cross-sectional moment of inertia of the leaf varies in the longitudinal direction of the spring, so that the bending stress in the leaf will be essentially equal over the major portion of the length of the leaf. Such a distribution of bending stress is achieved if the bending resistance of the leaf increases linearly as seen from the ends of the leaf towards the juncture of the spring with the axle.

A disadvantage of all leaf springs of the type described above is, however, that the axle, when absorbing loads, is not displaced up and down along a straight line but rather along a curved path. This means that the axle in

addition to moving vertically will also move in the longitudinal direction of the vehicle as the load changes. If the movement of the springs is different on one side of the vehicle from the other, the displacement of the axle in the longitudinal direction of the vehicle will be different between the two sides. This means that the axle will be set obliquely and have a steering effect on the vehicle. This so-called roll steering affects the driving properties of the vehicle, and it is desirable to reduce this effect as much as possible.

The purpose of the invention is to provide a leaf spring of the type described by way of introduction, which creates very little roll steering and other effects on the driving properties of the vehicle, at the same time as one can maintain relatively large deflection and thus good comfort.

That described above is achieved by means of a leaf spring which is characterized by the features disclosed in the characterizing clause of Claim 1.

The invention will be described in more detail below with reference to the accompanying drawings, of which Fig. 1 is a perspective view of a rigid axle and its suspension components in a vehicle, Fig. 2 is a schematic side view of a spring and its pattern of movement, Fig. 3 is a schematic side view of a spring according to one embodiment of the invention, Fig. 4 is a diagram showing the stress distribution in the spring according to Fig. 3, Fig. 5 is a schematic side view of a spring according to a second embodiment of the invention, and Fig. 6 is a diagram which shows the stress distribution in the spring according to Fig. 5.

Fig. 1 shows a common type of front end construction for a heavy vehicle, for example a truck. It includes two springs 1, which are designed to suspend a rigid axle 2 which supports two wheels 3. The two springs 1 are essentially identical, and each of the springs 1 is joined at its first end 4 to the frame of the vehicle or the like by juncture means (not shown), which permit pivoting of the spring about a pivot axis lying essentially parallel to the axle 2, and which is represented in Fig. 1 by a transverse hole 5 in the first end 4 of the spring. The juncture means can consist of a bolt, which is inserted through the hole 5 and is supported by the vehicle frame. Only a small portion thereof is shown at 6 in Fig. 1, while the rest of the parts have been left out to make the relevant parts clearly visible.

The other end 7 of each spring is joined to the frame 6 by juncture means (not shown), which permit the spring 1 to pivot about a pivot axis lying essentially parallel to the axle 2, and permitting the end 7 to be displaced in the longitudinal direction of the spring 1. The juncture means can consist of a spring shackle of conventional type, comprising a bolt extending through a hole 8 in the end 7 of the spring, and is pivotally joined to the frame 6.

Fig. 1 also shows a steering device with a steering wheel 9 which actuates a steering gear 10, which is fixed to the frame 6. The steering gear 10 is provided with an output shaft, supporting a Pitman arm 11, which, by means of a link rod 12, is joined to a steering arm 13, which is fixed to the wheel 3 to steer the same. There is also a tie rod 14 to transmit the steering movements to the wheel 3 on the other side of the vehicle.

Fig. 1 also shows other parts included in the front end of the vehicle, but these parts are of minor importance to the invention and therefore will not be described in more detail here.

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The springs 1 shown in Fig. 1 are each composed of two spring leaves, but the principles of the invention can also be applied to springs with one leaf or with more than two leaves.

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Fig. 2 shows schematically the pattern of movement of a spring 1 when absorbing loads. The line 1a shows the spring 1 in an intermediate position, while the line 1b shows the spring 1 under full load, and the line 1c shows the spring unloaded. As mentioned previously, the first end 4 of the spring 1 is non-displaceably joined to the frame 6, while the other end 7 of the spring 1 is joined to the frame 6 in such a manner as to permit longitudinal displacement of the spring. This means that the axle 2, which is fixed to the intermediate portion of the spring 1, will follow a curved path 15 as the spring moves. The centre of curvature 16 of said curved path is located at a relatively great distance from the first end 4 of the spring. The sharper the curvature of the path 15 is, the larger will be the so-called roll steering as a result of the longitudinal displacement of the axle 2.

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A reduction in the curvature of the path 15, i.e. displacing the centre of curvature 16 towards the first end 4 of the spring 1, provides a reduction in vehicle roll steering. This is achieved according to the invention by means of a leaf spring, where the stiffness varies in various portions of the spring.

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A first embodiment of a leaf spring 1 according to the invention is shown in Fig. 3 in very schematic form. For the sake of simplicity, only one spring leaf 17 is shown,

the thickness of which is greatly exaggerated in Fig. 3, and the underside of which is shown in a planar state. The middle portion of the spring leaf 17, where the axle 2 is to be mounted, has a thicker portion 18 which gives the spring leaf 17 constant thickness in this portion. The thicker portion 18 is designed for purely practical reasons and does not constitute a part of the invention.

The spring leaf 17 has a first portion 19 which extends between the first end 4 and the juncture with the axle 2, and a portion 20 which extends between the juncture with the axle 2 and the second end 7. The thickness of the spring leaf 17 in the first portion 19 increases significantly more sharply from the first end 4 towards the juncture with the axle 2, than the thickness of the second portion 20 increases from the second end 7 towards the juncture with the axle 2. The desired design of the portions 19 and 20 at the middle of the spring leaf 17 is shown with dashed lines 19a and 20a, respectively, while the practical design is shown with the solid line. Also, the desired design at the ends 4 and 7 is shown with the dashed lines 19b and 20b. For practical reasons, the thickness of the ends 4 and 7 is made the same and is a starting value from which the thickness of the spring leaf 17 increases. In this manner, the moment of inertia of the spring leaf 17 increases from the ends 4 and 7 towards the juncture with the axle 2.

When the spring leaf 17, shown in Fig. 3, is loaded, a stress distribution in the spring leaf 17 is achieved which is shown by the stress curve 21 in Fig. 4. It is evident therefrom that with a suitable dimensioning of the thickness in the two portions 19 and 20 of the spring leaf 17, it is possible to achieve in these portions moments of inertia which provide essentially constant stress. For this, the thickness of the first portion 19 and of the second portion 20 must increase along a

parabolic curve. As is evident from Fig. 4, what is achieved with the design of the spring leaf 17 in accordance with Fig. 3 is a lower stress in the first portion 19 than in the second portion 20. This means that the spring leaf 17 is stiffer in the first portion 19 than in the second portion 20. This also means that the first portion 19 will not change its shape as the spring moves as much as the second portion 20, which in turn means that the centre of curvature 16 (Fig. 2) will be closer to the first end 4 than what is the case with a parabolic taper leaf spring with the same stiffness in both portions.

Increasing the radius of curvature of the path 15, i.e. the distance between the path 15 and the centre of curvature 16, by 15-20% achieves a quite tangible reduction in vehicle roll steering, but an increase which is as little as 5-7% also provides a positive effect.

Fig. 5 shows a spring leaf 22 according to a second embodiment of the invention. The spring leaf 22 has a thicker portion 18 in its middle part at the juncture with the axle 2. This thicker portion does not constitute any part of the invention. The desired design of the portions 19 and 20 at the juncture with the axle 2 is shown with the dashed line 19a, 20a, and at the ends 4 and 7 with the dashed lines 19b and 20b, respectively. The first portion 19 of the spring leaf 22 and its second portion 20 are made with varying thickness, the thickness of the two portions varying along the same curve, which preferably is a parabolic curve. The increased stiffness in the first portion 19 has been achieved by making the thickness of the material in the first end 4 greater than the thickness of the material in the second end 7, as is indicated by the arrow 19c. This means that the increase of the thickness in the first portion 19 begins first at a greater distance from the first end 4, while the in-

crease of the thickness of the second portion 20 begins at a shorter distance from the second end 7. This design of the spring leaf 22 provides moments of inertia which give a stress distribution as shown in the stress curve 23 in Fig. 6. The lower stress in the first portion 19 closest to the first end 4 means that the first portion 19 will have greater stiffness than the second portion 20.

The above descriptions of the spring leaf 17 according to Fig. 3 and the spring leaf 22 according to Fig. 5 apply of course provided that the spring leaves have constant width, since the cross-sectional area of the spring leaves affect the moments of inertia and the pattern of movement of the spring leaves when loaded. It is thus also conceivable to vary the width of the spring leaves instead of the thickness, or in combination with a change in the thickness.

With a leaf spring according to the invention, it is possible to achieve a reduction in the disadvantageous roll steering while essentially retaining the other characteristics of the spring. An additional advantage which is obtained with a leaf spring according to the invention is that the curve 15 which the axle 2 follows in its spring movements, approaches the curve 12a which the end of the link rod 12 remote from the steering gear 10 follows during load absorbing movements of the axle 2. By virtue of the fact that the curves 15 and 12a have come closer to each other than what is the case in the known parabolic taper leaf spring, there is less effect on the steering of the vehicle with the same placement of the steering gear 10. Since it is often not possible to freely select the placement of the steering gear 10, due to a lack of a space for example, this reduced effect on the steering is advantageous.

The invention is of course not limited to the examples described above. Rather, changes can be made within the scope of the following patent claims. For example, it is possible to combine the embodiments according to Figs. 3 and 5, i.e. making a spring leaf both with different starting values of the thickness at the ends of the two portions and different maximum values of the thickness of the two portions at the juncture with the axle.

Furthermore, it is also possible to place the juncture with the axle in another manner than what is shown in the drawing, which would mean that the two portions of the spring would have different lengths. In such a spring it is preferable that the longer of the two portions of the spring is placed towards the front of the vehicle in which the spring is mounted.

It is also possible to make a spring according to the invention with more than one spring leaf. In this case, it is suitable to make all of the spring leaves in accordance with the invention, but it is also possible to make one or more of the spring leaves according to the invention while having the other spring leaves be of conventional type, i.e. taper leaf spring type.

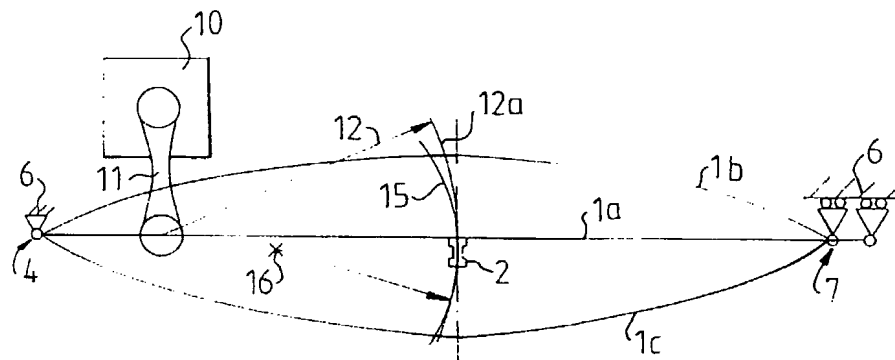
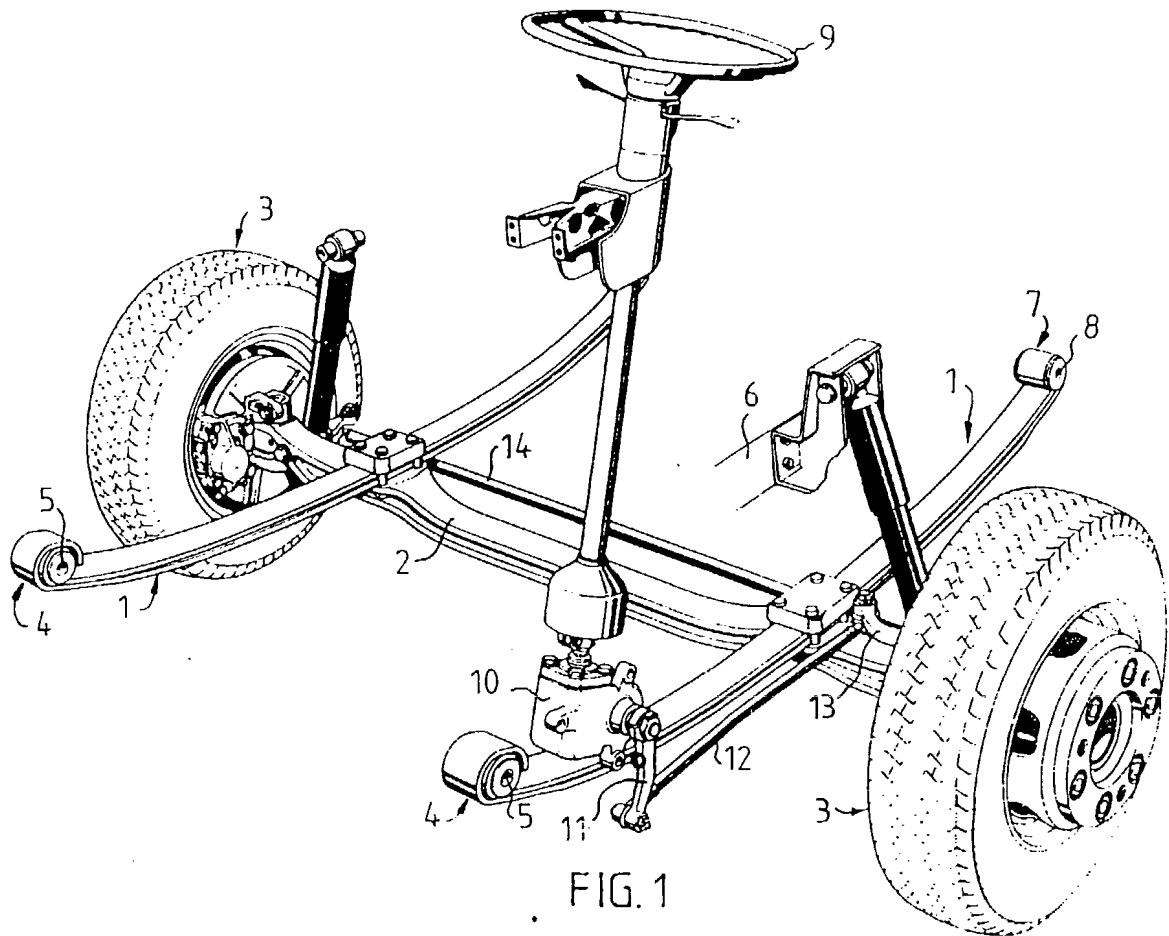
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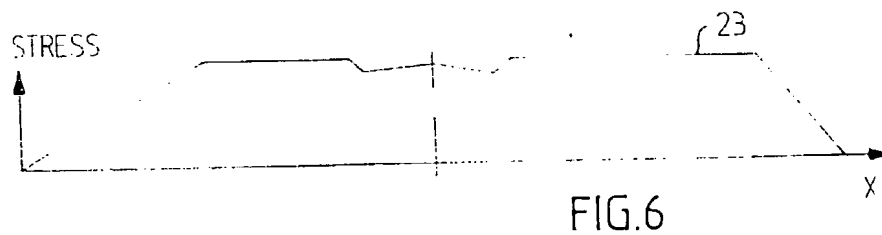
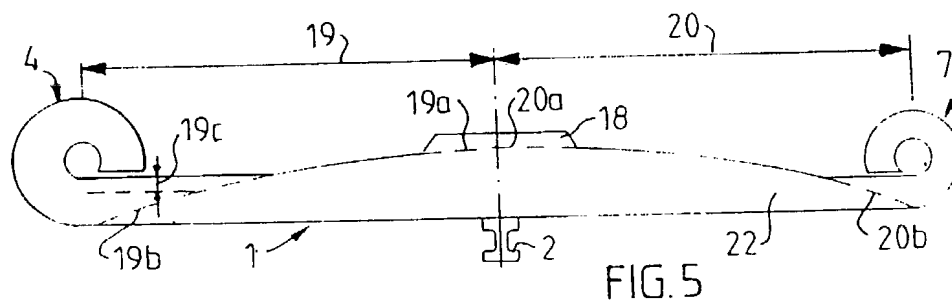
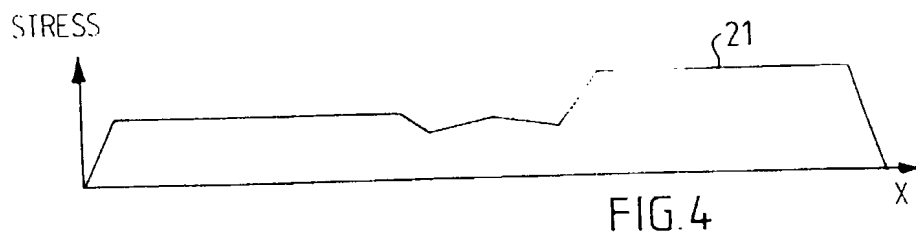
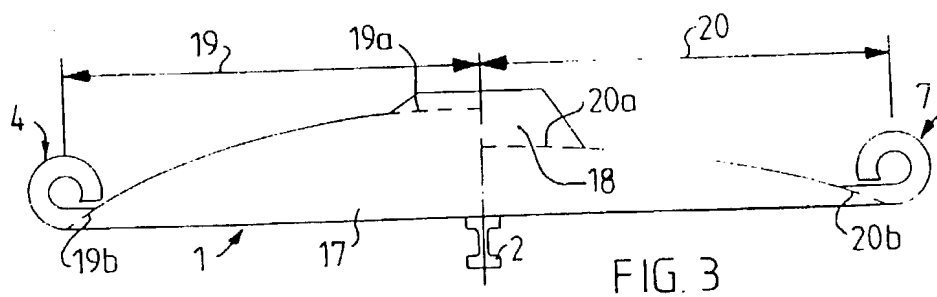
1. Leaf spring for suspension of a rigid axle (2) of a vehicle, said spring (1) being joined at a first end (4) to the vehicle frame (6) or the like, by juncture means permitting pivotal movement about a pivot axis essentially parallel to the axle, and being joined at the other second end (7) to the frame (6) by juncture means which permit pivotal movement about a pivot axis essentially parallel to the axle (2) and displacement in the longitudinal direction of the spring, said spring (1) being rigidly joined intermediate its ends to the axle and also being made with cross-sectional moments of inertia varying in the longitudinal direction of the spring (1), c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the spring (1) in a first portion (19), which extends between the first end (4) and the juncture with the axle (2), has a thickness which from a starting value at the first end (4) increases along a parabolic curve to a maximum value at the juncture with the axle (2), and in a second portion (20), extending between the juncture with the axle (2) and the second end (7), has a thickness which from a starting value at the second end (7) increases along a parabolic curve to a maximum value at the juncture with the axle (2), said starting value and/or the maximum value in the first portion (19) being greater than or essentially equal to the corresponding value in the second portion (20).
2. Leaf spring according to Claim 1, c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the spring (1) is made with essentially constant width from the first end (4) to the second end (7).
3. Leaf spring according to Claim 1 or 2, c h a r -

a c t e r i z e d in that the spring (1) comprises at least two spring leaves.

4. Leaf spring according to any of Claims 1-3,
5 c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the first portion (19) of the spring is mounted towards the front of the vehicle.

5. Leaf spring according to any of Claims 1-4,
10 c h a r a c t e r i z e d in that the first portion (19) of the spring (1) is longer than the second portion (20).





INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

PCT/SE 93/01102

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER

IPC5: B60G 11/04

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC5: B60G

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

SE,DK,FI,NO classes as above

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practicable, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
X	US, A, 3079139 (R.R. GREENE ET AL), 26 February 1963 (26.02.63), column 3, line 33 - line 53, figure 4 --	1-5
X	DE, A1, 2316311 (KLÖCKNER-HUMBOLDT-DEUTZ AG), 17 October 1974 (17.10.74), figure 2 --	1-5
A	US, A, 4676488 (CASTAING), 30 June 1987 (30.06.87), figures 1-3 --	1

☒ Further documents are listed in the continuation of Box C.☒ See patent family annex.

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Date of the actual completion of the international search

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Date of mailing of the international search report

29 -03- 1994

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International application No.

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C (Continuation). DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category*	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	WD, A1, 9003281 (AB VOLVO), 5 April 1990 (05.04.90), page 4, line 13 - line 23, figure 2 -- -----	1-5

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

26/02/94

International application No.

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Patent document cited in search report		Publication date	Patent family member(s)		Publication date
US-A-	3079139	26/02/63	NONE		
DE-A1-	2316311	17/10/74	NONE		
US-A-	4676488	30/06/87	CA-A-	1279664	29/01/91
			DE-A-	3643686	09/07/87
			FR-A,B-	2592615	10/07/87
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			JP-A-	62159822	15/07/87
WO-A1-	9003281	05/04/90	DE-U-	6890519	08/04/93
			EP-A,B-	0435918	10/07/91

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